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TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

No. 106

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No. 106

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BRIEFS

CUBA-KAMPUCHEA AGREEMENT--In Phnom Penh, of people's Kampuchea an agreement has been signed between representatives of the news agencies (CPK) of Kampuchea and PRENSA LATINA. The document was signed by (Chai Souvanen), director of (CPK), and Miguel Rivero, head of the international desk of PRENSA LATINA. It establishes an exchange of information, photographs and reports. [Text] [FL212151 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2118 GMT 21 Dec 79 FL]

GDR TRANSFORMER STATIONS FOR SYRIA--"The GDR will construct 6 Turnkey 230 kilovolt transformer stations in the Syrian Arab Republic. A corresponding agreement has been signed in Damascus between the Syrian state energy supply enterprises and the GDR's Electrotechnology Export-Import External Trade Enterprise." The agreement is part of the accords laid down at the fourth meeting of the Joint GDR-Syrian Arab Republic Economic Commission in November in Damascus. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Dec 79 p 2 AU]

HUNGARIAN-LAO NEWS AGENCY COOPERATION--Vientiane, 18 Dec (KPL)--The Lao news agency KPL and the Hungarian news agency MTI signed a cooperation agreement in Vientiane yesterday. Signing for the Lao side was Chanthi Deuansavan, acting director of the KPL and for the Hungarian side was Janos Zegnal, Hungarian ambassador to Laos. Present were Son Khamvanvongsa, director of the Ministry of Propaganda, Information, Culture and Tourism, members of the KPL Board of Directors and of the Hungarian Embassy staff. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0911 GMT 18 Dec 79 BK]

ROMANIA-SENEGAL JOURNALIST AGREEMENT--Bucharest AGERPRES 28/12/1979--An accord of cooperation between the Romanian news agency AGERPRES and the Senegalese news agency APS was signed in Dakar. The accord stipulates exchanges of information of interest to the two countries. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 28 Dec 79 AU]

CSO: 5500

BRIEFS

SHANGHAI TELEVISION PLANT--Tokyo Dec 24--Hitachi Ltd, announced Monday the conclusion of a contract to build a color television receiver assembly plant in Shanghai. The plant, capable of producing 200,000 14- and 22-inch sets annually, will be put into operation in mid-1981, Hitachi said. The value of the deal was given as about yen 3 billion ($12.5 million). It was the third color TV assembly plant order placed by the China Technical Import Corporation with a Japanese company in less than a month. Victor Co of Japan won an order for a 150,000-set-a-year plant in Tianjin in late November while Matsushita Electric Industrial Co secured an order to build a plant with the same annual capacity in Beijing in mid-December. Apart from the TV assembly plant, Hitachi received a Chinese order for a color TV picture tube plant with an annual capacity of 960,000 units in July last year. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0709 GMT 24 Dec 79 OW]

CSO: 5500

BRIEFS

POST, COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE RESTORED--Phnom Penh, 28 Dec (SPK)--The post and communications service of Kampuchea, restored to order since the liberation of the country, has made encouraging successes. With Vietnam's assistance, the communications system has been restored and has provided needed service to national defense and construction and to the population. A wireless telegraphic system is operating regularly between Phnom Penh and the provinces. Postal service has been set up throughout the country. Telephone service has been restored and is gradually being expanded in Phnom Penh and in certain provinces. The post and communications service in Kampuchea has signed an accord with Vietnam under which Vietnam will provide equipment for the Kampuchean communications system and will also serve as relay post for foreign-bound letters and telegrams. Air service between Phnom Penh and Ho Chi Minh City started on 1 March and the Phnom Penh-Hanoi route was inaugurated on 15 October. After intensive efforts, the post and communications service on 15 August put into operation the international telegraph center in Phnom Penh and another is being repaired for service at Kompong Som Port. Along with material reconstruction, the post and communications service of Kampuchea also put back into operation the national college of post and communications where 158 students have enrolled for studies. It must be recalled that the domestic postal network was completely abandoned during the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime. The population was denied the right to contact each other by any form of communications. [Text] [BK151011 SPK [clandestine] in French 0400 GMT 28 Dec 79 BK]

CSO: 5500

PAKISTAN

BRIEFS

NEW RADIO REGULATIONS--Rawalpindi, Jan. 2: The world administrative radio conference of the International Telecommunication Union has adopted a new set of radio regulations governing the use of radio frequencies on international level, Radio Pakistan reported today. The conference, which recently concluded in Geneva, was attended by about 1500 countries, including Pakistan. The conference approved the new regulations with general consensus, revising the rules which had been in force since 1959. The regulations control the use of radio frequencies to minimise the mutual interference and optimise and economise the use of limited resource of the radio frequency spectrum.--APP [Text] [Peshawar KHYBER MAIL in English 3 Jan 80 p 1]

CSO: 5500

'RADIO BEIJING' DISCUSSES TV SATELLITE PROJECT

OW031303 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 30 Dec 79 OW

[Talk by (Xu Zhongming), deputy director of Institute of Broadcast Science under the Central Broadcasting Administration]

[Summary] To set up a broadcasting network by means of TV satellites is a complex engineering project. This project will include TV satellites in the sky and a receiving network, a station to feed programs to the satellites and a remote control station for satellite control from the ground. We must make plans for this engineering project suited to local conditions in China and learn from advanced technology abroad.

First of all, let us talk about the location and frequencies of China's TV satellites. We know that the allocation of radio frequencies to various nations is determined on a first-come, first-serve basis. In other words, a few developed nations have been allowed to use certain frequencies because they used them first, and other nations are not allowed to interfere. Thus, the developed nations have taken over many frequencies. This practice is rather unfair.

The orbits and frequencies of geosynchronous satellites are also limited. Therefore, in 1977 more than 100 nations held a meeting to allocate the orbits and frequencies needed by various countries in Asia, Africa, Europe and Oceania. Three orbits and 55 frequencies have been allocated to China.

"By using TV satellites, China is able to broadcast three sets of national TV programs to cover the whole nation and also one set of provincewide TV programs to cover each of its provinces. The location of the satellites should be 62, 82, and 92 degrees east longitude. From our technical point of view, the comparatively ideal location of China's satellite is 92 degrees east longitude if we only plan to use one satellite to cover the whole country."

We believe that the use of 12 ghz frequency range for China's TV satellite is ideal for the following reasons:

"1. Only this frequency range is able to cover the many channels for use by China's central TV station and the TV stations in various provinces.

Otherwise, different frequency ranges must be used separately by China's central TV station and the TV stations in various provinces. Thus, two satellites have to be launched and two sets of receiving networks have to be set up, resulting in large wastes in research and construction work.

"2. Only this frequency range can be used for individual reception via satellite. In other words, a high-power transmitter can be installed on the satellite to transmit signals--power several hundred times higher than that of an ordinary communications satellite transmitter. Therefore, relatively simple receiving equipment can be used. This will make the building of the receiving network fairly inexpensive. It will also make individual reception easier in the future.

"3. Owing to the high frequency used, the wavelength will be comparatively short. Therefore, the transmitting antenna on the satellite can be relatively short also. This is conducive to the building and launching of the satellite.

"4. The use of a frequency range shared by many other nations is conducive to technological exchanges and sharing the use of equipment. At present China has already successfully trial-produced the receiving equipment within this frequency range to receive a signal from a satellite."

Another issue we would like to discuss is the form of reception and the scale of the receiving network. Japan, West Germany and northern European countries promote individual reception in developing TV satellites. In other words, each family can buy a set of antennas and a converter to watch various TV programs from the satellite. China is a developing country. It is impractical to develop individual reception right from the beginning.

"Another form of reception is 'receive and relay': that is, to launch a TV satellite with a medium-power transmitter and set up many receiving stations throughout the country. The TV signals received can be retransmitted by use of low power transmitters so that people nearby can watch the programs. Thus, whoever has a TV set can watch the programs without incurring additional expense for viewing TV programs via satellite. By use of this form, TV reception can also be improved. Our urgent task is to make sure that all people througnout the country can watch TV programs. We should make use of this form of 'receive and relay' to popularize one set of programs first. This is aimed at 'growing something out of nothing.' Later we can increase our programs and further develop our project on this basis. This is a more feasible measure suited to actual conditions in China."

[OW031313] "In broadcasting a set of TV programs, we need to build tens of thousands of receiving stations. It is estimated that a set of receiving equipment with a 50-watt small transmitter and a 50-meter high antenna can cover a radius of 8 kilometers. The cost of setting up such a station is only 40,000-50,000 yuan. By using this method, we can quickly solve our program and help the majority of people in China to watch TV programs. This method is feasible both technically and economically."

After the satellite is launched, programs of more than 20 hours can be broadcast daily. Most of the time can be used to broadcast educational programs. In the evening, good local programs can also be broadcast to all parts of the country by means of video taperecorders and microwave relay stations. The use of TV broadcast via satellite has a bright future in China, where the territory is vast, the people are living in more concentrated localities and the ground TV broadcast network has not yet been completed.

Although China started the development of TV broadcast some 20 years ago, the number of people who can watch TV with good reception is still limited. The TV reception in many regions is still very poor. It will take a long time for us to build the TV receiving network in an ordinary way.

"Everyone is concerned about when TV reception via satellite is possible. Technically speaking, the designing of this engineering project and the assembling, checking and launching of the satellite will take about 3 to 4 years. Before the launching of the satellite it is necessary to complete the construction of the first group of receiving and relaying stations, the station for feeding programs to the satellite and the remote control station for satellite control."

After the TV broadcast via satellite actually begins, programs can then be enriched and the power of the transmitter on the satellite increased. Thus, additional receiving equipment can be made simpler and cheaper so as to gradually achieve the goal of individual reception at a later date.

TV reception via satellite can also create the conditions for promoting a color TV network of high quality. It will also play a significant role in raising the scientific and cultural standards of the people and promoting the modernization of the nation. At present the comrades engaged in developing this project are working hard in order to achieve this magnificent goal of propagating TV programs via satellites.

CSO: 5500

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

BELGRADE-HUNGARY AGREEMENT--Belgrade--A protocol on 2-year cooperation was signed in Belgrade today between Kalman Kiss, vice president of Hungarian Radio, and Branixlav Dadic, director of Radio Belgrade. The document envisages an exchange of programs and the making of joint programs, as one of the forms of the already well-established good relations between the two radio stations, the protocol will contribute to better the acquaintance between the Hungarian people and nations and nationalities of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, as well as to development of friendly relations between the two neighboring socialist and friendly countries. The signing of the protocol was attended by Mozsef Halasz, Hungarian ambassador in Belgrade, and Laszlo Martinak, deputy head of Hungarian Radio's international department. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1052 GMT 5 Jan 80 LD]

CSO: 5500

BULGARIA

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW RADIO-TELEVISION CENTER IN BLAGOEVGRAD

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Jan 80 p 5

[Report by Ivan Ilkov, RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent, Blagoevgrad: "New Radio-Television Center"]

[Text] In accordance with the program for the development of the material and technical base of Bulgarian radio and television, the construction of a regional radio-television center was initiated in Blagoevgrad. Its design is the work of the Isproekt IPP [Industrial Design Enterprise]. The design collective was headed by architect Petur Andreev and engineer Bal'o Pekov. Three main buildings--the editing-administratiive block, and the television and radio blocks--will be built on an area of 15 decares, symbolizing the biggest mountains--Pirin, Rila, and Rodopi. There will be two additional buildings--a power center and a base for foreign emissions. All of them will have the latest equipment for color television and stereo-sound.recording apparatus.

The television-production block will consist of television and announcers' studios, a video recording premise and a control premise.

The radio production block will cover three studios, three continuity booths, etc. From here Radio Blagoevgrad will broadcast its daily programs.

The editing-administrative block will have separate editorial premises, music and video file rooms, a film file room, and amenities.

The Blagoevgrad regional radio-television center is the first of its kind in our country. Its construction was assigned to the construction-installation combine in the city. Ivan Gavrilov will be the technical manager of the project.

With its new architectural elements and decorative panels, the regional radio-television center will provide variety to the view and embellish the northwestern part of the country along Aleksi Velichkov Street, one of its main arteries.

5003
CSO: 5500

PROGRESS IN DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS IN KEY AREAS DISCUSSED

Prague PTT REVUE in Czech No 5, 1979 pp 134-137

[Article by Engineer Frantisek Hesoun, Federal Ministry of Communications: Priority Development of Communications in Prague, Bratislava and in the North Bohemia Kraj"]

[Text] Prague, the capital city of the CSSR and of the CSR, Bratislava, the capital city of the SSR, and the North Bohemia kraj occupy an especially important place in the development of our socialist society. The directives of the 14th CPCZ Congress already stipulated that particular attention must be given to the development of these three areas which are of key importance to the CSSR from economic as well as social aspects.

One of the key, fundamental documents representing the basic point of departure for the development of the capital city of Prague and for its gradual transformation into a model socialist city is "The General Plan of Comprehensive Conception for a Long-Range Development of the Capital City of Prague." This important document was prepared under the guidance of the Municipal Committee of the CPCZ and discussed by the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and by the government of the CSSR.

Another, no less significant developmental document is the "Binding Measures for the Further Development and Shaping of the Economic Structure of the Capital City of Prague," approved by the decision of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee on 11 July 1975 and be decision of the Presidium of the government of the CSSR No 143/75.

It is the objective of the General Plan for the Development of the Capital City of Prague to determine systematically, in harmonious interrelations over a prolonged period, political, economic, demographic, territorial-technical and investment tasks for the development and construction of our capital city before 1990, with a plan in depth for the period of the Sixth Five-Year Plan, and with specifications of long-range tasks, effects and correlations in an outlook up to the year 2000.

The General Plan for the Development of the Capital City of Prague contains, on the one hand, the main tasks of the development, outlining general directions and objectives in construction and reconstruction, and, on the other hand, a comprehensive concept representing the objectives of the development in their effects and correlations in time and space, and their integration in the economic plan, including the program for implementation, which specifically formulates and quantitatively expresses the key tasks and measures in the development of individual sectors.

The 14th CPCZ Congress emphasized as one of the priorities the construction of Bratislava in conjunction with the creation of preconditions for the fulfillment of tasks stemming from its function as the capital city of the SSR. The priority development of the capital city of Bratislava was further confirmed by the 15th CPCZ Congress and the subsequent congress of the Communist Party of Slovakia.

The development of Bratislava, the capital city of the SSR, is progressing under the leadership of our party and of governmental organs as an organic part of Slovakia's socialist development, in harmony with the objectives and needs of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

During the Sixth Five-Year Plan Kcs 41 billion will be invested in the development of the capital city of the SSR.

The development of the material-technical base of the industry on the territory of that city is fundamentally reflected in the socialist construction of the capital city of Bratislava; gross production of its industry amounts now to more than five times the 1948 output.

Bratislava, the capital city of the SSR, is an important center of the petrochemical, chemical, machine-engineering, electrical engineering, and food industries.

Moreover, Bratislava fulfills an important function as Slovakia's cultural, political and social hub. It is the main focus of the scientific research base of universities in the SSR.

Due to its advantageous location on the Danube River, as a trade and transportation center it fulfills important tasks in the area of economy not only of the SSR but of the entire Federation.

Comprehensive housing construction has a special place in the development of Bratislava. More than 80,000 modern housing units were built there during the 1948-1975 period.

The Sixth Five-Year Plan envisages the construction of additional 27,300 housing units in Bratislava (25,000 of them by contractors); 31.7 percent of the total planned volume of investment funds for the capital city of Bratislava will be spent for its comprehensive housing construction.

The further development of Bratislava is targeted, in harmony with the objectives and tasks set in the decision of the 15th CPCZ Congress, on such a development of the capital city that will further consolidate its industrial, and thus, also working-class profile, along with structural reconstruction of its industrial production, so as to formulate new programs and to create relations of cooperation, using the existing potential of its material-production and scientific-technical base, and at the same time, to protect and improve the city's environment. By the same token, the creation of comprehensive preconditions for a further improvement of living conditions of the city's residents is emphasized with a special accent on a more intensive solution of their housing problem, including appropriate public facilities.

The North Bohemia kraj participates to a meaningful extent in the fulfillment of the tasks of our national economy in the area of industry as well as agriculture. Its share in gross production of the CSSR amounts to 14.6 percent, and its greatest importance there stems from the development of its fuel-energy base. In addition, considerable demands are put also on enterprises of the metallurgical, machine-engineering, chemical and consumer industries. The importance of the North Bohemia kraj is growing also due to its uranium industry developing in the eastern area of that kraj. Its agricultural production, primarily in the okreses of Litomerice and Louny, represents a significant factor. Mining districts of Usti nad Labem, Teplice, Most, Chomutov, Ceska Lipa and Louny are of absolutely vital importance to the economy of the CSSR.

The development of the coal-mining and uranium industries calls for extensive territorial changes, where whole communities and towns have to be razed and engineering networks, communications, etc., relocated; along with the development of the state-managed industry, considerable demands are imposed also on comprehensive housing construction which must provide the prerequisites for a planned development of the forces of production and resolve the housing problem. The directives for the development of our national economy in the Sixth Five-Year Plan stipulate the tasks of building on the territory of the North Bohemia kraj construction projects in the value of [Kcs] 43.5 billion, and in comprehensive housing construction, of completing 56,311 housing units during the Sixth Five-Year Plan.

The profound society-wide importance of Prague, Bratislava and the North Bohemian kraj has affected also the sector of communications which must provide preconditions for preferential satisfaction of the growing demands of the socialist sector and of our population on the level and standard of postal services, postal newspaper subscription service, telecommunications and radiocommunications.

For that reason, the Ministry of Communications is focusing its main efforts particularly on the fulfillment of specific tasks stipulated for Czechoslovak communications in the Directives for Economic and Social Development of the CSSR in the 1976-1980 Period.

Area	Planned increment in the Sixth Five-Year Plan (thousand telephones)	Actual increment as of 31 December 1978 (thousand telephones)	Projected increment in the Sixth Five-Year Plan (thousand telephones)	Fulfillment of the Sixth Five-Year Plan as of 31 December 1978 in percents	Projected fulfillment for the Sixth Five-Year Plan
Capital City of Prague	68.4	70.0	102.3	102.9	150.4
Capital City of Bratislava	29.7	24.2	37.8	81.4	127.3
North Bohemia Kraj	28.8	19.6	35.0	68.1	121.5

2. In the framework of the task "To continue automation of trunk telephone operations, with the target of achieving in 1980 30 percent automated tandem exchanges and more than 60 percent automated central circuits," Bratislava's central telephone circuit was automated in 1978 one year ahead of schedule stipulated by the Sixth Five-Year Plan. In the first three years of the Sixth Five-Year Plan, 3 central telephone circuits were automated in the North Bohemia kraj; according to estimates, automation of 3 additional central telephone circuits will be completed before 1980 and thus, the Sixth Five-Year Plan will be fulfilled at 120 percent, in other words, 5 central telephone circuits will be automated; it is therefore assumed that the share of fully automated centrals on the territory of the North Bohemia kraj in 1980 will be 68 percent, i.e., above the state-wide average. The first automatic tandem exchange in the CSSR was put into operation in 1977 in Liberec, and thus, the task of the Sixth Five-Year Plan has been fulfilled in the North Bohemia kraj. In accordance with the schedule of the Sixth Five-Year Plan, a trunk tandem exchange will be put into operation in the Central Telephone Building in Prague toward the end of 1979.

In the framework of the task "To expand the capacities of the trunk telecommunications network by construction of trunk coaxial cables and radio relay links" several coaxial cable express lines and appropriate radio relay lines are being built during the Sixth Five-Year Plan for the connection of Prague, Bratislava and the North Bohemia kraj into a unified telecommunications network.

The task "To put into operation the Central Telecommunications Building in Prague" has been fulfilled. In accordance with the plan, the preparation of the building for the assembly of technology was completed on 31 October 1977. At present, technological equipment is being assembled and the construction of individual networks is under way so that operations may begin before the end of 1979.

5. In the framework of the task "To continue the construction of the broadcast and transmission network for television channel 2, including a secondary transmitter network; to achieve approximately 60 percent coverage of the territory by television channel 2," the construction of 19 television converters, covering the territory of the kraj in conjunction with the existing transmitters, is scheduled for the Sixth Five-Year Plan in order to improve the reception of channel 2 television signal. Even before 1980 69 percent of the territory of the North Bohemia kraj will be covered by channel 2. The territories of the capital city of Prague and of the capital city of Bratislava have been fully covered by television channel 2 since 1975.

6. In connection with the fulfillment of the task "To put into operation additional high-capacity radio transmitters, particularly in Liblice, Kosice and Topolna," the conditions for the reception of corresponding broadcast channels have substantially improved on the territories of the capital city of Prague, capital city of Bratislava, and of the North Bohemia kraj.

7. In the framework of the task "To focus on mechanization and automation of postal operations, particularly of traffic centers," the first unit of an imported letter assorting machine (separating, regulating and stamping machines) was put into operation in the traffic centers of Prague 025 and Bratislava 2 in 1978. The second unit, which will enable optical zip-code scanning, is to be put into operation before the third quarter of this year in Prague and in the beginning of the Seventh Five-Year Plan in Bratislava. According to the plan an annex, or as the case may be, new buildings for two traffic centers (Usti nad Labem 2 and Zatec 2) will be constructed and furnished with the necessary mechanical equipment in the Seventh Five-Year Plan.

8. In the framework of the task "To continue mechanization of operations and shipping in postal newspaper subscription services," a new mailing department, established in Prague-Malesice, is connected with the Svodoba national enterprise printing house, and furnished with imported mechanized equipment in its shipping lines. The transport of printed matter by means of containers has been substantially expanded since the beginning of the Sixth Five-Year Plan. The Press Center (Pravda) in Bratislava, put into operation in 1976, concentrates individual shipping and reshipping operations in one operational unit and simultaneously utilizes imported shipping lines and advanced elements for transport within the plant. Okres reshipping plants in the North Bohemia kraj are already furnished with the necessary mechanized equipment, mostly with binding machines. The expansion of containerization in the transport of printed matter is progressing successfully.

9. In the framework of the task "To improve the standard of communications services," expanded automation of trunk telephone connections and of international telephone connections of Prague and Bratislava with European states continues in all three preferred areas.

Furthermore, the number of telephones installed in private residences is increasing. The demand on telephone installation in housing units, however, is still higher than the potential for installation of home telephones, determined by the capacities of telephone exchanges.

An extensive choice of services is offered by the post office and postal newspaper subscription service. In terms of quantity, the demands on the services and postal newspaper subscription are well satisfied. In certain instances, however, the quality of services still does not meet the required standard.

As for radio and television broadcast on channels 1 and 2, there are favorable conditions for reception in Prague, Bratislava and the North Bohemia kraj; satisfactory conditions for the reception of television channel 2 exist for about 80 percent of the population in the North Bohemia kraj.

Objectives for the Seventh Five-Year Plan

The continuous economic and social significance of the three preferred areas, i.e., the territories of the capital city of Prague, the capital city of Bratislava, and the North Bohemia kraj, demands that the development of communications starts in the Seventh Five-Year Plan with the results achieved in the Sixth Five-Year Plan and continue providing conditions for further improvement of quality and for an expansion of communications services for the socialist sector, including the sphere of management as well as for the population, and thus, contribute toward the implementation of the further development of socialist economy in the entire CSSR.

In accordance with the program for the long-range development of communications, the following key objectives will be fulfilled during the Seventh Five-Year Plan:

a) Gradual automation of trunk telephone services up to complete automation of the entire area; at the same time, the trunk transmission network will be developed ahead of schedule.

An additional tandem exchange in Prague will be gradually connected with the trunk tandem exchange in the Central Telecommunications Building and put into operation in the course of the Seventh Five-Year Plan. Another task will involve fundamentally improved connections of the capital city of Prague with the surrounding communities within the central telephone circuit of Prague, which thus far has not been fully automated.

Following the construction of the Central Telecommunications Building in Bratislava, the tandem telephone exchange which will be put into operation in Bratislava will fundamentally improve trunk connections not only of the capital city of Bratislava but also of the whole central and tandem telephone circuit of Bratislava, especially in connection with tandem and central exchanges now under construction in other areas of the CSSR. Because this tandem exchange will in addition fulfill the function of the CT3 model international exchange, when put into operation it will make possible direct automatic service with the neighboring states. In terms of requirements of investment funds and technical complexity, the construction of the tandem exchange in Bratislava will represent the largest communications building project in Slovakia.

A tandem exchange in the North Bohemia kraj will be put into operation in a building now under construction in Usti nad Labem. It is envisaged that in the second half of the Seventh Five-Year Plan the construction of the last tandem exchange in the North Bohemia kraj will begin in Most. Moreover, the MK611 type of central exchange will be gradually introduced into operation.

The construction of tandem exchanges and corresponding central exchanges will gradually expand and improve automatic trunk operations in appropriate towns and their areas within central or tandem telephone circuits as well as with other centers of our state's economic and political life. In order to put the extremely sophisticated and complex technical equipment into operation and to use it to achieve the necessary social effect, i.e., for prompt, dependable and convenient services, appropriate funds must be invested in the equipment of the automatic trunk exchanges and in the necessary equipment for other areas of our state outside the three above-named priority areas.

In immediate connection with the construction of automatic trunk exchanges it will be necessary to build additional cable and radio relay express lines which will expand the networks of trunk circuits necessary for connections of Prague, Bratislava and the North Bohemia kraj with the entire CSSR.

At the same time, the number of circuits for connections in central networks of the North Bohemia kraj will be increased in the central telephone network in Prague and in the central telephone circuit in Bratislava, and if necessary, new transmitting media will be built.

b) To step up the rate of development when installing main telephone stations, particularly in housing units.

In the Seventh Five-Year Plan the priority of Prague, Bratislava and the North Bohemia kraj will be evident also from the fact that the conditions for the development of telephone systems in those areas will be improved so as to install more main telephone stations, particularly in housing units and thus, to satisfy more applicants for telephone service.

The construction of additional local telephone exchange buildings will help gradually reduce the existing lag in permanent installation of telephones in residential developments, so that the necessary number of telephone stations may be installed as soon as possible after the developments are occupied. For that purpose corresponding local networks must be built, including those that will be built in the framework of comprehensive housing construction.

The type PK202 exchanges manufactured by the Tesla national enterprise in Karlin will be installed in all buildings adapted for the assembly of the technology. Simultaneously, necessary funds and capacities will be allocated for the renovation of obsolescent installations of local exchanges and for the renovation of local networks in order to upgrade the quality of services. Liquidation of party lines in these three priority areas must begin in the Seventh Five-Year Plan.

The situation in the development of telephone installations in Prague, Bratislava and the North Bohemia kraj may be further improved by the construction of the necessary additional buildings on the basis of decision No 229/78 issued by the Presidium of the Government of the CSSR, which makes it possible for appropriate national committees of the capital cities, or as the case may be, for the kraj national committee, to undertake the construction of such projects.

c) To achieve comprehensive mechanization and automation of the processes in traffic centers and also in the reception of mail, and to implement measures related to their implementation; to mechanize and automatize gradually shipping operations in the postal newspaper subscription service.

For the further development of mechanization and for progressive improvement of the situation in parcel post dispatch and processing in Prague, the construction of a dispatch building is planned in Prague-Malesice. That building will be the only one in Prague to process and ship parcel post in general, and dispatch periodicals by railroad transport. It will be put into operation with appropriate mechanized equipment during the Eighth Five-Year Plan, at which time it will process 40,000 pieces of parcel post and 1.1 million pieces of periodicals every day. Parcels from that building will be delivered also in districts of Prague 3, Prague 8, Prague 9, and Prague 10, where construction of new buildings for parcel post processing and delivery is no longer under consideration.

In addition to the construction of that building, which will be the largest communications building of the Seventh Five-Year Plan, construction under consideration in Prague, Bratislava and the North Bohemia kraj involves several other buildings for post office branches and postal newspaper subscription service, including building projects to be built in the program of the kraj housing construction in residential developments.

The district post office in Prague 4 whose construction began during the Sixth Five-Year Plan will begin operation in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. For the capital city of Bratislava it is envisaged that an automatic line for letter mail processing with optical zip code scanning will be installed in Bratislava 2 Post Office in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. The central parcel post and delivery post office in Bratislava will be furnished with additional mechanized equipment for semi-automatic parcel post sorting.

Moreover, introduction of additional mechanized equipment necessary for postal operations and for postal newspaper subscription services is under consideration, in order to cut down gradually physically strenuous work and to replace great many manual operations by automatic handling.

For the North Bohemia kraj it is envisaged that dispatch centers with advantageous spatial conditions will be furnished with the necessary mechanized equipment, particularly with model IPF semi-automatic letter sorters and semi-automatic parcel post sorters, and that all necessary mechanized equipment will be furnished in those area centers for dispatch of periodicals that will be built.

The objective of the rapid transition to comprehensive mechanization and automation of working processes in postal and newspaper subscription services is to increase substantially the productivity of labor and to reduce the still high share of manual handling in operations of postal and postal newspaper subscription services.

Along with the priority introduction of technical means into operation of post offices and postal newspaper subscription services in Prague, Bratislava and the North Bohemia kraj, our key task will be to raise the standard of postal services and of postal newspaper subscription services to the socialist sector and also to our population.

d) In the sector of television broadcasting to expand the coverage of the territory by the signal of the second television program by means of construction of additional transmitters and converters for television channel 2. The construction of a new municipal transmitter in Prague, also included into the program for the implementation of the General Plan for the Development of the Capital City of Prague is now in the planning stage.

The purpose of that building project is above all to update the technological equipment for broadcast of television channels 1 and 2, now located in the adapted and crowded premises of the Petrin tower, furthermore, to improve the coverage of the territory of the capital city of Prague with the signal of television channel 2, and in the future to create preconditions for the coverage of television channel 3 and at the same time, to achieve the required development of local television and radio relay communications, including broadcast of reports on the scene. Along with the construction of converters in the North Bohemia kraj, a program for the construction of a television transmitter in Chomutov is now under consideration.

e) In the sector of radio broadcasting, the objective is reliable, trouble-free reception of radio programs broadcast on the medium and long-wave bands and ultra high frequency band. Also, in some radio transmitters the process of renovation and modernization will continue.

f) Furthermore, teletype communications will be developed during the Seventh Five-Year Plan in Prague as well as in Bratislava and in the North Bohemia kraj, and necessary facilities will be built for that purpose or the existing installations expanded. Simultaneously, the telex and telegraph networks will be integrated along with the creation of preconditions for data transmission.

g) An indispensable and important task of the Seventh Five-Year Plan will be the necessary development of performing services, i.e., transport, construction and assembly capacities, material and technical supply, computer technology, including the construction of automatic control systems. Attention will be focused on obtention of necessary capacities in secondary vocational schools of communications training workers for the assembly and maintenance services in communications facilities and for smooth operations in all three priority areas. Also, certain investment funds will be allocated for the social program, because it is its important task precisely in the priority areas, in other words, in Prague, Bratislava, and the North Bohemia kraj, to maintain the indispensable stabilization of the work force and to provide conditions for the planned migration at least by building dormitories.

The heretofore results in the fulfillment of specific tasks stipulated for the Ministry of Communications by the Directives of the 15th CPCZ Congress for the Economic and Social Development of the CSSR in the 1978-1980 Period prove the existence of realistic prerequisites for the fulfillment of these challenging tasks not only in terms of indicators for the CSSR, but also of Prague, Bratislava and the North Bohemia kraj. Overfulfillment of these tasks is envisaged in certain instances.

Attention is being paid continuously to the problems in the fulfillment of all planned tasks and to the creation of preconditions for their fulfillment during the Sixth Five-Year Plan in the capital city of Prague, the capital city of Bratislava, and in the North Bohemia kraj; problems related to the fulfillment of the tasks outlined for the Sixth Five-Year Plan and to the proposal for the further tasks for the Seventh Five-Year Plan are being solved also in cooperation with appropriate party and administrative organs. Questions of the current development in communications and of preparations for the Seventh Five-Year Plan in the capital city of Bratislava have been discussed, among other things, also by the Governmental Commission for Coordination and Implementation of Construction of the Capital City of the SSR, Bratislava.

In addition, the hitherto fulfillment of all planned tasks, the achievements anticipated in 1980, and the preparations for the Seventh Five-Year Plan in the areas of the capital city of Prague, the capital city of Bratislava, and the North Bohemia kraj were the topic of discussion of the advisory board convoked by the Minister of Communications of the CSSR on 18 June 1979, which adopted necessary conclusions concerning the problems under discussion. At the present time certain additional discussions related to problems of development in the priority areas are being planned by the Ministry of Communications.

9004
CSO: 5500

BRIEFS

NEW TELECOMMUNICATIONS BUILDING--Prague--A new central telecommunications building was put into operation here on Thursday [3 January] by Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal in a ceremony attended also by Chairman of the Central Council of Czechoslovak Trade Unions Karel Hoffmann, Federal Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek and other officials. The construction was launched in 1972 and the total costs of the building and its equipment amounted to more than 1,500 million crowns. The building houses the International and State Telephone and Telegraph Exchange connected to the continental exchange in Moscow. The building is situated on an area of 10,550 square meters and is dominated by a 78.5-meter tower with radio relay stations, aerial systems and the like. [Text] [LD032310 Prague CTK in English 2008 GMT 3 Jan 80 LD]

NEW TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY--The central telecommunications building in Prague, which is the largest structure in the history of Czechoslovak communications, went into operation yesterday. The cornerstone of the building was laid in April 1972. The cost of the facility and its technical installations was kcs 1.5 billion. The central telecommunications building is the base of the communications organization "International and Inter-city Telephone and Telegraph Exchange Prague" and is also the main international exchange in Czechoslovakia, connected to the continental exchange in Moscow. It has direct telephone connections with the other 22 tandem telephone exchanges in the CSSR. It also fulfills the function of tandem exchange for the Prague agglomeration and for the entire central Bohemia Kraj. [Excerpts] [Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 4 Jan 80 p 2]

CSO: 5500

BRIEFS

TV RELAY STATIONS--The Province of Neuquen has signed a contract for the installation of 11 color television relay stations, which will cover the northeastern, western and southern parts of the province. [Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 29 Dec 79 Section 3 p 4 PY]

CSO: 5500

BRIEFS

RADIO STATION LICENSES--A government decree has authorized Radio (Campodisao), Ltd. to build a medium-wave radio station for local use in Campisao, Santa Catarina State. Another decree authorizes Radio Cultura, of Para State, to take over the license granted to Radio Educativa of that state. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 4 Jan 80 PY]

CSO: 5500

BRIEFS

COMMUNICATION LINKS INCREASED--The government announced today that it has an ambitious plan to establish telephone communications in the [word indistinct] of Roncador, Serrana, Duitasueno and (Serranilla). Sovereignty over these cays is being disputed with the government junta of Nicaragua. Guillermo Sagra Serrano, president of Colombian telecommunications enterprise, has stated that in less than 3 months there will be continuous communications with those small islands that are being zealously watched by Colombian war units [as heard]. The official said that the island of Providence will also have an automatic communication service and communication links [canales] will be increased to 12. With regard to San Andres, Sagra said that the number of links will be increased from 30 to 60. He stated that these projects are part of President Turbay Ayala's sovereignty plan. This year this plan will affect Arauca, Puerto Carreno, Mitu, Puerto Leguizamo, Bahia Solano, San Vicente del Caguan and Acandi, on the border with Panama. [Text] [PA102025 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Jan 80 PA]

CSO: 5500

CREATION OF COMMUNICATION COUNCIL PROPOSED

PA040320 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2331 GMT 2 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Managua, 2 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--The government disseminators [divulgadores estatales] who recently participated in a special seminar have suggested to the government that it create a communication revolutionary council.

The goals of this council would include keeping the national and international public informed on the progress of the Nicaraguan revolution.

According to the plans, the council would be made up of the Secretariat of Propaganda and Political Education of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, the spokesmen and disseminators of government organizations and decentralized entities.

In addition, the council would be made up of disseminators of the popular organizations, the army, the newsmen's associations and the workers of the radio and television stations.

The elements which will be part of this council have been invited to an assembly which will be held on 12 Jan in this capital. The council in question will be formed on that date.

CSO: 5500

STATE TO CONTROL ALL TELEVISION BROADCASTS

PA222352 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1734 GMT 20 Dec 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 20 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--Only state-owned television transmitters will operate and broadcast in Nicaragua, said Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, at a news conference last night in reply to a query on the fate of a request submitted to the government to operate a new but private television station.

Since 19 July, when the new government came to power in Nicaragua, the television stations which existed have been broadcasting in network under the responsibility of the "Sandinist Television Network." Channels 6 and 8, owned by Anastasio Somoza, were taken over. Channels 2 and 12, owned by a corporation headed by businessman Octavio Sacasa, were taken over and placed in network with the Sandinist television system.

Last week radio station owner Fabio Gadea Mantilla submitted a request to the Culture Ministry to operate a new private television channel. Sergio Ramirez Mercado said the request involved a "political proposal" to test the present government in the sense of whether it would grant the freedom to operate a private television channel. The statesman and writer said the reply to "that political proposal" will be based on principles. He added that television is a "privileged media" for cultural purposes and entertainment in Nicaragua, as it is in France, Holland, and West Germany, not to mention other European states which permit only state television.

He said that, obviously, the Nicaraguan Government will be labeled "totalitarian," the term being understood "as interpreted by certain interests which are not precisely the people's interests." He added that state television should represent the interests of the workers, the peasants and civic organizations entrusted with the management of this vehicle of cultural dissemination.

Daniel Ortega Saavedra said that although it is true that the revolution will allow the private sector which remained in Nicaragua to participate in the process, this private sector must "establish its position." He added that a private television channel could not be authorized because it would provide a forum for the exploiters and millionaires, just as happened on television during the Somoza era which had television "to announce businesses" and not to provide culture for the people.

"We want to make it clear," said the Sandinist commander, "that this revolution was made for the workers and peasants and that in this respect we are going to be totalitarian and are not going to permit the exploiters to again have an opportunity to continue with that attitude."

CSO: 5500

NICARAGUA

BRIEFS

COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK INSTALLATION--The Health Ministry will install a communications network at the national level in order to speed up medical attention in the departments. The need to have radio communications to facilitate health Ministry tasks and the movement of medical people and mobile equipment has prompted the creation of a national communications network for this ministry. The FM and high frequency network will have a relay station system with a central transmitter at the offices of the Health Ministry in Managua. The location of the relay stations guarantees the coverage of the entire territory through the system of radio communications. For this reason, the ministry will install 25 small 50-watt relay stations in the following places: Puerto Potosi, Rio Blanco, Ocotal, Boaco, Somoto, Masaya, Jalapa, Jinotepe, Chinandega, Granada, Leon, Juigalpa, Esteli, Puerto Cabezas, (Jiguili), Rivas, Jinotega, Ciudad Rama, Matagalpa, Bluefields, Huaspan, San Carlos, Bonanza, San Juan del Norte and [name indistinct] In addition, the ministry will have 15 mobile units. In this way, the single health system will be able to expand its coverage throughout Nicaragua taking its services to places never reached by previous governments. [Text] [PA101235 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 10 Jan 80 PA]

CSO: 5500

BRIEFS

COLOR TELEVISION STATION--The national executive branch has granted authorization to Nicolas Bo for the building and putting into operation of a color television station with a power not exceeding 30 kw. The station will be called Canal 13 Teledifusora Paraguaya S.A. [Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 2 Jan 80 p 11 PY]

CSO: 5500

BUDGET CUTS CAUSE SERIOUS CONCERN FOR INFORMATION MEDIA

PA090215 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1523 GMT 8 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Caracas, 1 Jan (EFE)--The Venezuelan Radio Nacional and the VENPRES state news agency are in danger of disappearing because of budget problems. The 1980 budget approved by the National Congress shows substantial cuts in the funds assigned to the Information and Tourism Institute to which the two information organizations belong.

The budget cuts are already causing problems because of the need to reduce personnel before the end of the month. Of the 30 newsmen working at the official VENPRES agency, 15 are expected to be dismissed. At Radio Nacional the number of dismissals will be over 50, including newsmen, announcers, producers and workers.

In view of these problems, Information and Tourism Minister Jose Luis Zapata has begun a crusade for financial support to prevent the dissolution of these information organizations. According to Minister Zapata, $5 million will be needed to save Radio Nacional and VENPRES. This would be obtained by means of an additional credit by the National Congress. If a satisfactory agreement is not reached in Congress, the state news agency will practically disappear and leave over 20 newsmen and an equal number of teletypists, administrative employees and workers idle. Radio Nacional would continue operating with serious limitations, according to staion spokesmen who have expressed their concern over the drastic budget cut.

The budget cuts also affected the programs of a high-powered government radio station to be installed in the northwestern region of the country to cover the Caribbean and Andean regions.

CSO: 5500

BRIEFS

STATION INAUGURATED IN NINEVEH--Revolution Command Council member and Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz yesterday inaugurated the radio transmitter station in al-Hamadaniyah in Nineveh Province. The station insures coverage of the Voice of the Masses Radio and Baghdad radio programs in the northern area on two medium-wave frequencies, 603 kHz and 10,197 kHz. The station comprises four 300-kilowatt transmitters and an antenna for the circular propagation of the two programs as well as a line connecting the station in al-Hamadinyah to the radio and television broadcasting center in Mosul. [Excerpt] [LD311319 Baghdad AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 24 Dec 79 p 4 LD]

CSO: 5500

CENTRAL AFRICAN POSTS, TELECOMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE ENDS

AB051135 Libreville Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 4 Jan 80 AB

[Excerpts] The extraordinary session of the Conference of Posts and Telecommunications Departments of Central Africa, which opened at the Okoume Palace Hotel yesterday, ended this afternoon. In his address to the closing session, the conference's new chairman, Mr Ramat Alkhaly, who is also Chad's Minister of Transport, Posts and Telecommunications, said:

[Begin recording] During the September 1978 ordinary session of the organization in Libreville, the conference agreed--at the request of the Chadian delegation--to hold its next ordinary session this year in Chad. Unfortunately, the material difficulties resulting from the painful events in Chad, which have watched with sympathy, hindered us from performing our duty. However, we are now resolutely engaged on the delicate but encouraging path of national reconciliation; we therefore wish to renew to you our invitation to hold the next session in Chad. [End recording]

The final communique issued at the end of the meeting stated: The conference of the Posts and Telecommunications Departments of Central Africa held an extraordinary session in Libreville, Republic of Gabon, from 3 to 4 January 1980. The following member states were represented: The Central African Republic, the People's Republic of the Congo, the Republic of Gabon, the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, the Republic of Rwanda, the Republic of Chad and the Republic of Zaire. Representatives of the International Telecommunications Union and of the Universal Postal Union also attended the meeting as observers. The conference engaged in a fruitful exchange of views in order to adopt a common stand on the main items on the agenda of the Conference of Posts and Telecommunications experts scheduled to take place at Arusha in Tanzania from 8 to 18 January this year and during which will be adopted the documents relating to the establishment of the Pan-African Postal Union, which will be a specialized body of the OAU.

The conference agreed on the need for it to have an emblem which will characterize and represent it and therefore called on the general secretariat to organize a competition in order that an emblem might be selected during the next ordinary session. Finally, at the invitation of the Chadian delegation [few words indistinct], the conference agreed to hold its sixth ordinary session in Chad at a date to be fixed later, after the confirmation of the invitation by the Chadian authorities.

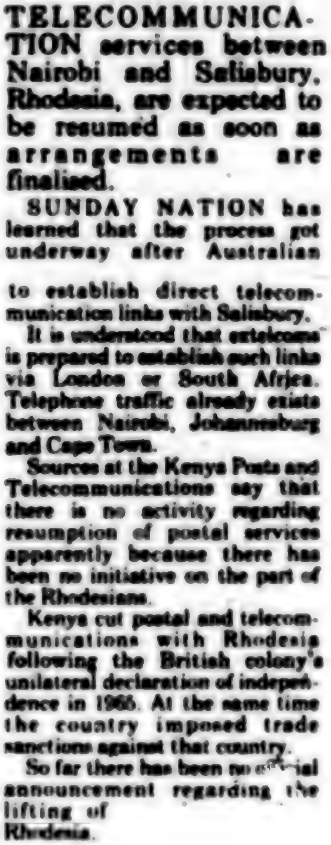
CSO: 5500

KENYAN-RHODESIAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS TO RESUME

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 6 Jan 80 p 4

[Article by Chege Mbitiru]

[Excerpt]



TELECOMMUNICATION services between Nairobi and Salisbury, Rhodesia, are expected to be resumed as soon as arrangements are finalised.

SUNDAY NATION has learned that the process got underway after Australian

to establish direct telecommunication links with Salisbury.

It is understood that extelcoms is prepared to establish such links via London or South Africa. Telephone traffic already exists between Nairobi, Johannesburg and Cape Town.

Sources at the Kenya Posts and Telecommunications say that there is no activity regarding resumption of postal services apparently because there has been no initiative on the part of the Rhodesians.

Kenya cut postal and telecommunications with Rhodesia following the British colony's unilateral declaration of independence in 1965. At the same time the country imposed trade sanctions against that country.

So far there has been no official announcement regarding the lifting of

Rhodesia.

CSO: 5500

BRIEFS

RADIO COMMUNICATIONS PLANS FOR CAMEROON--President Ahmadou Ahidjo has revealed that studies are underway to set up a radio station in Bemenda and upgrade Radio Douala. The head of state was speaking today in Yaounde at the inauguration of a building housing the national and international services of Radio Cameroon. In a 17-minute speech, the head of state retraced the development of broadcasting in Cameroon. He then went on to speak extensively on the role of the broadcaster in national development. Speaking earlier, the director of Radio Cameroon, Mr Israel Leonard Sah, said the building, which took 13 months to be built, cost the Cameroon Government just over 3.5 billion CFA francs. [Text] [AB031515 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 3 Jan 80 AB]

CSO: 5500

TELECOMMUNICATIONS EXPANSION PLANS DETAILED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 13 Jan 80 p 2

[Text]

AN ANNUAL 10 percent expansion programme over the next four to five years would be needed to update Rhodesia's telecommunications system and meet anticipated increased demands for services, the Postmaster General, Mr Geoffery Mills, said last week.

Mr Mills said the rate of expansion — higher than that estimated in Rhodesia's five-year development plan — would depend on adequate funds becoming available.

A further problem was posed by a shortage of essential technical personnel. The PTC lacked between 80 and 100 telecommunications technicians—about 10 percent of its requirements — so the speed at which it could expand would depend to a large extent on the speed at which men could be trained, Mr Mills said

TWO-YEAR COURSE

Telecommunications technicians were in short supply throughout the world — one reason the PTC had lost so many men.

Mr Mills said the PTC's technical training programme was being expanded. But the course, for which applicants needed at least three O levels (English, mathematics and a science) took two years.

Staff shortages and funding uncertainties aside, expansion of the telecommunications side of operations would not be noticable for at least four or five years — the time it would take for the sophisticated new systems to be integrated into existing facilities.

"We have always lagged behind in telecommunications because we have always been starved of capital. Even so we have a solid skeleton of networks on which to build. We just need time to flesh them out."

In one sense, the delay in modernisation could work to the country's benefit, since the rapid advancements in telecommunications were only now beginning to lend themselves to thorough evaluation.

Any future purchases of sophisticated exchange and switching equipment — the systems that most directly affected the service to the average citizen — could be made with the benefit of experiences elsewhere.

There seemed no danger of the PTC being unable to meet any immediate increased demand from the business sector, which along with security needs had priority throughout the UDI years.

There were signs however that demand for some services could exceed PTC capabilities before long.

CSO: 5500

BRIEFS

BLACK TV RECRUITING--The South African Broadcasting Corporation [SABC] has had such an overwhelming response to its campaign to recruit people to work in the black television service TV-2 that it has had to stop the advertising campaign after five days. The deputy director of the SABC, Mr (Eyssel), says 898 members of staff are needed for TV-2 and 2,700 applications for the posts were received between Monday and Friday last week. Mr (Eyssel) said that tenders for the electronic equipment for TV-2 would soon be awarded. Fifteen big transmitters were planned for TV-2, but at this stage it appears that only 5 would be ready when the service began transmissions in 1982. However, the other 10 would come into operation fairly quickly. Ten more outside broadcast vehicles would be bought, 3 for the existing television service and 7 for TV-2. Mr (Eyssel) also said that the SABC had a shortage of technical staff in both the television and radio services. A recruiting team would be sent overseas in March to recruit technical staff in the United States, Canada and Britain. [Excerpts] [LD081610 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 8 Jan 80 LD/CA]

CSO: 5500

GORIZONT COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE LAUNCHING ANNOUNCED

LD290832 Moscow TASS in English 0828 GMT 29 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 29, TASS--A Gorizont communication satellite was launched in the Soviet Union on Friday, in keeping with the program of further development of systems of communication and television transmission with the use of artificial earth satellites.

The Gorizont communication satellite was put into a circular orbit, close to a stationery, with the initial parametres: the distance from the surface of the Earth--36,300 kilometres, the period of revolution around the Earth--24 hours, 23 minutes, the inclination of the orbit--0.8 degrees.

Installed aboard the Gorizont sputnik is perfected multichambered retransmission equipment, designed for ensuring telephone and telegraph radiocommunication and transmission of television programs.

Transmission of television programs from the spot of sport competitions of the 22nd Moscow Olympic games is planned to be ensured in 1980 via the Gorizont communication satellite.

Apart from communication and television equipment aboard the sputnik there are also a three-axis system of precise orientation to the Earth, a system of energy supplies with an independent guidance and tracking of the sun by solar batteries, a system of thermal regulation, a radio telemetric system to transmit back to earth data on the operation of the systems of orbit correction.

The equipment aboard the Gorizont sputnik is functioning normally. The command-measuring complex is controlling the sputnik. Tests of the sputnik's equipment will be made in accordance with the program.

The Gorizont sputnik has the international registration index Stationary-5.

CSO: 5500

USSR

BRIEFS

KARAKALPAKIA TV TOWER--Uzbek SSR--Steeplejacks of the "Sibstalkonstruktsiya" Trust have begun erecting a television tower in the city of Kungrad. The needle of the television tower will rise 250 meters and will be the tallest in Karakalpakia. The tower will make it possible to insure uninterrupted high-quality reception of Moscow, Tashkent and Nukus television broadcasts for the inhabitants of Kungradskiy, Leninabadskiy, Shumanayskiy and Muynakskiy rayons. [Text] [LD041559 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Dec 79 p 6 LD]

CSO: 5500

BRIEFS

PRESS AGENCY TRANSMISSION--Vienna--A year's experimental teletext program, jointly run by Austrian Radio/television (ORF) and the Association of Austrian Newspaper Publishers, and compiled by an editorial team from the Austrian APA Press Agency [Austria Presse Agentur--APA], will be transmitted in Austria from Monday [21 January]. Teletext information will be available in Vienna to 100 persons chosen for the test and 300 prominent people chosen from politics, business and science. Sixty-three pages of current information will be transmitted daily from 0730 GMT to the end of transmission time. It will include topical information, ORF program news, newspaper reports from home and abroad and business and sports news. Teletext is the first service of its kind in the German-language area. During the test period it will be free of charge. [LD211608 Hamburg DPA in German 1840 GMT 20 Jan 80 LD]

CSO: 5500

HIGHWAY EMERGENCY TELEPHONE SYSTEM MAY BE EXPORTED

Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 18 Dec 79 p 14

/Article: "Good Export Prospects for Emergency Telephone System"/

/Text/ The Helsinki company Sondi Oy has entered into a cooperation agreement with Oy L. M. Ericsson Ab for development on a license basis of an emergency telephone system which fulfills current demands primarily in the Nordic countries but also in other markets. L. M. Ericsson evaluates the export prospects as particularly promising.

Sondi Oy manufactures special telephone-technical equipment and has completed basic development of a highway emergency telephone system. The so-called first generation system has been in test operation in Kuusamo since March 1978.

L. M. Ericsson will now have the sole right to manufacture and market the system all over the world. The company is aiming for both the Nordic and Soviet markets. The system has already been presented at the fair in our eastern neighboring country, among others. The third interesting marketing area is the Middle East. A bid is to be submitted to Iraq in the next few days.

Improved Traffic Safety the Goal

With a domestic alarm telephone system increased traffic safety, improved road service, for example for automobile mishaps, and increased safety in the vicinity of the roads are achieved. Help can rapidly be summoned for all accidents, whereby lives may be saved, damage reduced and new accidents prevented.

Emergency telephones are installed at certain intervals along the roads and for example at service stations. Other corresponding emergency telephones may be connected to this system, for example in areas with great risks for accidents such as hazardous factory and port areas.

The complete equipment for the emergency system includes the actual emergency telephones, a receiving unit and emergency duty equipment at the alarm center as well as dialing units placed at public telephone exchanges which enable emergency calls via the public telephone network.

As emergency telephone a loudspeaker telephone, mounted in a column, is used. The column also houses the necessary adjustment units and overvoltage protection. The equipment is constructed to withstand harsh environmental conditions, among others a temperature range of -40°C to +55°C. Operational reliability is good and maintenance simple, which has been verified during test operation.

The orange-colored column is made of glass fiber-reinforced epoxy resin. It therefore requires almost no maintenance such as painting. The height of the column is about 2 meters. Due to its design it is easily recognized as an emergency telephone and identified with the help of the glued-on reflecting symbols. The lower part of the column has deliberately been made narrow so that the column does not block the view at crossings where the risk of collision is great. The shell of the column functions as its frame. The mass of it is small, whereby damage to people and vehicles can be minimized in a collision.

Direct Contact

A call from the emergency telephone is made simply by turning a handle. If the emergency telephone is connected directly to the receiving center the unit on call immediately receives the alarm with a light and sound signal and when it answers gets immediate connection with the emergency telephone.

From the unit on duty it is possible to connect the emergency call with other units such as police, fire squad and also with the public telephone network. A hold signal is always transmitted to the emergency telephone when it is in a waiting situation.

Personnel on duty can connect up to a forwarded emergency call, whereby a connection signal is given. The system between the one needing aid and emergency personnel can be tape recorded but not a forwarded call. The unit on duty disconnects the connection all the way down to the emergency phone.

The entire system is continually tested. When something goes wrong an alarm is sounded and the defect automatically located.

Modern System

The construction of the Finnish highway emergency telephone system is based on utilization of the most modern components possible, the quality of which has already proved itself. Favorable new features are built into the system which are not present in other existing systems.

During construction the technical specifications of the Telecommunications Agency for emergency telephone systems and applicable sections from "Regulations for Telephone Network Construction -79" as well as the international recommendations have been taken into account.

Efforts will be made to make market adjustments for various countries in accordance with the specifications valid for the country in question.

Manufacture of the emergency telephone system takes place at Oy L. M. Erisson Ab's Jorvas factory in Kyrkslatt.

11949
CSO: 5500

BRIEFS

TV TRANSMITTER COMMISSIONED--A high-power television transmitter was commissioned in Agri today. The new television relay station has a 30 kWh power transmitter and has been set on Mount Toytasi which is about 2800 meters high. The new station will transmit from band three channel five. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 17 Dec 79 TA]

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